On the 26th Bermuda was near the center of a Low that developed into a severe disturbance as shown on Charts X and XI for the 27th and 28th, respectively.

Notes.—Canadian steamship City of Vancouver, Capt. M. Buchanan; Observer, W. A. Kent; from Antwerp to Canal Zone; Feb. 4, 1.45 A. T. S. in 14° 52′ N., 72° 44′ W. Sea appeared to have on a fine layer of dust with occasional irregular lines of what appeared to be yellow sand. These stretched approximately in a north and south direction and extended as far as could be seen on both sides. These conditions continued until about 3 p. m. in 14° 45′ N., 72° 53′ W. Course, S. 52° W.; windW. S. W., 2; sea slight; swell, easterly, slight; barometer, 29.94 inches; thermometer, 83°; sea temperature, 79.5°.

Mr. C. Desmond, second officer and observer, Honduran steamship *Cuyamapa*, Capt. N. Christiansen, reports as follows:

At 19.55 G. M. T. I observed an exceptionally large waterspout several hundred feet high in latitude 30° 58′ N., longitude 77° 18′ W.

It formed very quietly, no confusion or vapor in vicinity except in itself. It ascended in a straight line, or nearly so, towards the sky to a great height. When heavy dark blue sky lowered in a cone-shape form until it met the ascending water or vapor.

In the center of the globular-shaped moisture, a very light tube formed and continued for 20 minutes. Then it separated at an altitude of a thousand feet, lowered to approximately 500 feet, and took the form of a burning mountain.

With great force these fumes took altitude. The spout, later losing its energy turned to a whirlwind of great interest, about 5 to 10 feet above the surface.

Later heavy showers of rain fell; the wind increased to force 5, veering to the west and northwest, that had been southerly. Barometer, 29.58; air, 66° F.; surface temperature of sea water 71°.

OCEAN GALES AND STORMS, FEBRUARY, 1931

	OCEAN GALES IND STORMS, 122ROTHE, 1501									-			
Vessel	Vos	To	lowest b	at time of arometer Longitude	Gale began	Time of lowest barom- eter	Gale ended	Low- est ba- rom- eter	Direction of wind when gale began	Direction and force of wind at time of lowest barometer	Direction of wind when gale ended	Highest force of wind and direction	Shifts of wind near time of lowest barometer
NORTH ATLANTIC													
Frederik VIII, Dan. S. S. Milwaukee, Ger. M. S Carlsholm, Swed. S. S	Oslo New York Fair Island	Halifax Galway Boston	56 35 N 49 45 N 57 59 N	28 20 W 30 00 W 22 24 W	Feb. 2 Feb. 3 Feb. 4	Mdt, 2 10 p, 4 7 a, 5	Feb. 4 Feb. 5	Inches 29, 47 29, 47 29, 19	SSE E W	SSE, 8 SSW, 10 SSW, 6	WSW NW WSW	WSW, 10 WNW, 11_ WSW, 12_	SSE-S-SSW. E-S-W-NW. SE-SW-N.
Ala, Am. S. S. Sinaia, Fr. S. S. Carlsholm, Sweden	Fair Island	New York Providence Boston	39 14 N 39 00 N 54 20 N	55 50 W 42 05 W 36 08 W	Feb. 5 do Feb. 8	1 p, 6 -, 7 8 a, 8	Feb. 6 Feb. 8	29. 59 29. 60 28. 70	ssw sw wsw	SSW, 8 Calm WSW, 11.	NW NNE W	8, 9 SSW, 10 WSW, 12.	S-W-NW. SW-W-NW.
Jean Jadot, Belg. S. S Sagaporack, Am. S.S	Strait. New York Norway	Antwerp Newport	41 05 N 58 28 N	50 28 W 19 17 W	do	3 a, 8 Noon, 8.	Feb. 9	29. 96 28. 88	NW	NW, 9 SW, 8	NW SW	NW, 10 —, 10	sw-wsw.
Santa Marta, Am. S. S. Boston City, Br. S. S. United States, Dan. S. S. Carplaka, Am. S. S. Asia, Dan. M. S. Carplaka, Am. S. S. Liberty, Am. S. S. Liberty, Am. S. S. West Hika, Am. S. S. Cabo Espartel, Span. S. S.	Gothenburg St. Thomas	News. New York Cardiff Hallfax Portland, Me. Hamburg. Portland, Me. New York do Gultport New York.	33 40 N 57 19 N 36 14 N 36 10 N 30 58 N	74 30 W 3 20 W 16 30 W 6 53 W 41 30 W 26 30 W 61 58 W 53 00 W 62 55 W 51 30 W	Feb. 9 Feb. 10 Feb. 14 Feb. 15 Feb. 17 Feb. 18 Feb. 21	4 a, 10 8 p, 12 2 p, 15 4 a, 16 Noon, 17 8 p, 19 Mdt, 21. 5 p, 22 Noon, 26. 1 a, 27	Feb. 17 Feb. 20	29. 66 29. 65 29. 38 28. 97 30. 02 29. 25 28. 95 29. 04 29. 17 28. 89	WNW. SSW SSE WNW. S WNW. S	WNW, 9 NW, 5 NW, 9 W, 5 SSE, 8 W, 10 WNW, 4 WSW, 11 WSW, 6	W NW WNW.	WNW, 10. WNW, 10. N, 10. SSE, 11. W, 10. NW, 12, 11. NW, 11. NW, 10.	W-WNW-NW Steady. SW-W-NW. W-N. S-SSE-SSW. W-NW. Steady. S-SW.
Singkeep, Du. S. S	Oran Curacao Gibraltar	Boston Liverpool New York	37 04 N 38 27 N 42 55 N	44 00 W 40 35 W 50 15 W	Feb. 26. do. Feb. 28	7 p, 27 3 a, 28 1 a, 28	Feb. 28 do Mar. 2	29. 05 29. 45 28. 83	SSE SE WNW.	SW, 10 SSW, 10 WNW, 8	W WSW NW	-, 11 SE, 11 NW, 12	SW-W. SSE-S-SW.
OCEAN			-										
Michigan, Am. S. S. Arizona Maru, Jap. S. S. Hakutatsu Maru, Jap. S. S.	Shanghai Seattle Miike	Yokohama	52 07 N	171 15 E 154 42 W 158 20 E	Jan. 31 Feb. 1	4 a, 2	Feb. 1 Feb. 2 Feb. 4	28. 03 29, 17 29, 22	ENE SSW	SSW, 5 SSW, 9 SE, 8	SW	WSW, 9 SSW, 9 NW, 11	SSE-S-SSW. SSW-S-SW. SE-SW.
Do Laurel, Swed. M. S William Penn, Am. M. S.	Port Adelaide Iloilo	San Francisco San Pedro	48 53 N 31 37 N 33 59 N	176 15 W 131 50 W 153 20 W	Feb. 7 Feb. 1 Feb. 2	10 a, 7 -, 3 3 p, 2	Feb. 8 Feb. 6 Feb. 2	28, 82 29, 74 29, 66	SSE SSE	SSW, 8 N, 10 SSE, 10	SW NNW.	WSW, 11 . N, 11 S, 10	SSW-SW. N-NNW. SSE-S.
San Diego Maru, Jap. M. S.	Kudamatsu	-	37 10 N	157 05 E	do	4 p. 2	do	29.40	E	E, 9	E	E, 9	SSE-E.
San Luis Maru, Jap. M. S.	Elwood	Kudamatsu_	30 02 N	179 50 W	do	8 p, 2	Feb. 3	29, 31	8	SW, 7	WNW.	W, 9	s-sw-w.
Bessemer City, Am. S.S. Ryujin Maru, Jap. S. S. Do	do	Shanghaido	14 04 N 53 05 N 50 28 N	96 15 W 157 15 W 174 55 E	Feb. 3 Feb. 2 Feb. 8	4 p, 4 2 a, 2 11 a, 8	Feb. 4 Feb. 2 Feb. 8	29, 95 28, 86 28, 82	N 8 NE	ENE, 9 SSW, 9 NNW, 9	NW	N, 11 SSW, 9 NNW, 9	NE-ENE. S-SW. NE-WNW.
Ryoyo Maru, Jap. M. S. Kinad Maru, Jap. M. S. Pres. Wilson, Am. S. S. Havana Maru, Jap. S. Forresbank, Br. M. S. Mojave, Am. S. S. Tyndareus, Br. S. S. Forresbank, Br. M. S. Hakushika Maru, Jap. S. S.	San Pedro Yokohamado San Pedro Mobile	Los Angeles Kobe San Francisco Yokohama San Pedro Victoris Yokohama Coos Bay	30 34 N 49 11 N 32 43 N 39 32 N 49 40 N 82 23 N 81 54 N	152 10 W 164 00 W 143 45 E 171 35 W 176 18 W 174 30 E 163 55 W 165 51 E 119 28 W	Feb. 4 Feb. 7 Feb. 10 Feb. 12 Feb. 15 Feb. 16 Feb. 17 Feb. 18 Feb. 19	4 a, 5 8 a, 9 5 p, 10 10 p, 12 11 a, 16 1 a, 18 10 a, 18 2 p, 19 Mdt, 20	Feb. 5 Feb. 9 Feb. 10 Feb. 14 Feb. 19 Feb. 20 Feb. 20 Feb. 21	29, 11 28, 97 29, 69 28, 44 29, 74 29, 21 28, 07 29, 59 29, 98	ESE NE SW SE SSW NW SE SW NW	ESE W. 9 SW, 9 SSW, 9 SW, 8 S, 10 WSW, 9 SW, 8 WNW, 9	W.WSW.WNW.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.	8, 9 W, 9 SW, 9 SW, 10 SW, 9 S, 10 SW, 9 WSW, 9 WNW, 9	WSW-SW-W. 4 points. S-WSW-W. SW-WSW. Steady.
Do. Fukuyo Maru, Jap. S. S Batoe, Du. S. S. Golden Sun, Am. S. S.	Soerabaia	Portland	38 50 N 49 37 N 43 23 N 45 17 N	124 40 W 178 03 E 156 20 W 168 55 E	Feb. 23 Feb. 22 Feb. 24 Feb. 25	2 p, 23 5 a, 23 8 p, 24 8 p, 25	Feb. 24 do Feb. 25 Feb. 27	30. 03 29. 49 29. 66 29. 34	NNW . ESE ESE	SW. 8	W WNW.	NNW, 9 W, 11 W, 10 SE, 10	

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

By WILLIS E. HURD

Atmospheric pressure.—Over the eastern half of the North Pacific Ocean, except the southeastern part, particularly along the California coast, atmospheric pressure rose in February, following the extraordinarily low barometer covering the upper waters during Janu-

ary, although still below the normal from Juneau westward into the Aleutians. The Aleutian cyclone, central in January near Dutch Harbor, fluctuated to the eastward in February, with an average near-central pressure of 29.23 inches at Kodiak. In this general region the cyclonic activity was greatest and the pressure lowest during the early half of the month.

The North Pacific anticyclone was especially well developed in midocean throughout February. Between California and the Hawaiian Islands cyclonic disturbances related to the northern Low system prevailed during the first 14 days, but thereafter the anticyclone remained unbroken to the coast by intruding depressions. In Asiatic waters conditions were less stable, several HIGH and Lows succeeding each other, coming from the con-

The following table gives barometric data for several island and coast stations in west longitudes, including Point Barrow on the Arctic Ocean.

Table 1.—Averages, departures and extremes of atmospheric pressure at sea level at indicated hours, North Pacific Ocean and adjacent waters, February, 1931

Stations	Average pressure	Departure from normal	Highest	Date	Date	Date	
Point Barrow 1 2 Dutch Harbor 1. St. Paul 1 Kodiak 1 Midway Island 1 Honolulu 3 Juneau 3 Tatoosh Island 3 4 San Francisco 3 4 San Diego 3 4	Inches 30. 08 29. 36 29. 48 29. 23 30. 10 30. 13 29. 69 30. 00 30. 01 29. 96	Inch -0.04 -0.24 -0.17 -0.39 +0.11 +0.03 -0.23 +0.02 -0.06 -0.08	Inches 30. 56 30. 20 29. 98 29. 78 30. 28 30. 23 30. 29 30. 48 30. 27 30. 22	7th	Inches 29, 74 28, 48 28, 76 28, 44 29, 76 29, 10 29, 37 29, 56 29, 56	1st. 14th. 9th. 11th. 1st. 2d. 18th. 16th. 12th.	

Cyclones and gales.—Conditions of wind and weather on the Pacific were far less intense than in January, and general storm activity was less widespread. Of the traveling cyclones from Asiatic waters, none was of great importance. A moderatly deep storm caused a northwesterly gale of force 11 southeast of the Kurils on the 3d, and fresh to strong gales were noted on a few days east of Japan in connection with some rather shallow and brief-lived disturbances.

In upper waters south and southeast of the Aleutians gales of force 8 to 10 occurred on about 20 days, irregularly distributed, and many of them purely local in character. They were most frequent along that part of the northern routes lying southwest of the Gulf of Alaska, in the region most frequented this month by the Aleutian disturbance. However, the heaviest winds, westerly gales of force 11, in northern waters occurred south of the central Aleutians, one on the 8th, at which time the cyclone was of considerable depth, and the other on the 23d, with the barometer only moderately depressed.

During the early half of February two cyclones, separated from the lower extensions of the Aleutian cyclone, developed, though to no great depth, to the westward of California. The former gathered on the 1st and entered the coast on the 5th. The latter was disconnected from the upper disturbance on the 7th and was reunited with it on the 13th or 14th. Its highest reported winds were of force 8. The earlier was the severer, as may be indicated particularly by the report of the Swedish motor ship Laurel, which encountered northerly gales on the 1st, near 25° N., 140° W., and continued in them until near San Francisco on the 6th. On the 3d the maximum

wind had increased to a whole gale, and on the 4th, near 32° N., 132° W., to force 11, thus showing the cyclone to have been rather intense, at least in some localities.

Two severe northers were experienced in the Gulf of Tehuantenec. One on the 4th developed full storm force. During the afternoon of the 25th, and continuing through the night, the motor ship William Penn, entering the gulf, encountered fresh to whole northerly gales, with squalls of hurricane force and such "short, vicious seas," that at times she "was literally under water."

The prevailing wind direction at Honolulu was from the east, with a maximum velocity of 29 miles an hour from

the same direction on the 24th.

Fog.—Fog was more scattered and infrequent that it had been before for many months. At the most, it was reported at some distance off the California coast on four days, and off the coast of Washington and in the vicinity of Midway Island on three days.

BUCKET OBSERVATIONS OF SEA-SURFACE TEMPERA-TURES

By GILES SLOCUM

STRAITS OF FLORIDA AND CARIBBEAN SEA

The temperatures herein published are the means of the average temperatures for the four quarters of the month, except that, in the case of the 5° subdivisions of the Caribbean Sea, the figures shown are the simple means of the observed temperatures with the entire month taken as a unit. Table 1 shows the lengths of the quarters for each length of month.

Table 2 shows the mean temperature for the Caribbean Sea and the Straits of Florida for February of each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive, and Table 3 summarizes the temperature for the month in the same areas, including the departures of the February, 1930, means from the 11-year means for February (1920-1930), and the changes from the temperatures for the preceding month of January, 1930.

The means for 1919 are not used in the computations for comparisons, the poor distribution and the dearth of data for that year making them somewhat unreliable.

The chart shows the number of observations taken during the month of February, 1930, within each 1° square; the mean temperature of the Straits of Florida, and of each 5° 1 subdivision of the Caribbean Sea; the 11-year means (1920-1930) for these areas; and the local mean time corresponding to Greenwich mean noon, at which time the mariners are instructed to make the temperature readings.

Table 1 .- Lengths of "Quarter-months" used in computing mean sea-surface temperatures

	Days of month included in quarter						
Length of month	I	II	III	ıv			
28 days	1-7 1-7 1-7 1-7	8-14 8-14 8-15 8-15	15-21 15-21 16-22 16-23	22~28 22~29 23~30 24~31			

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ In three cases, indicated on the chart, the observations from small, little traveled, and unimportant areas at the outer limits of the Caribbean Sea have been treated as parts of contiguous 5° subdivisions.

P. m. observations only.
 For 27 days.
 A. m. and p. m. observations.
 Corrected to 24-hour mean.